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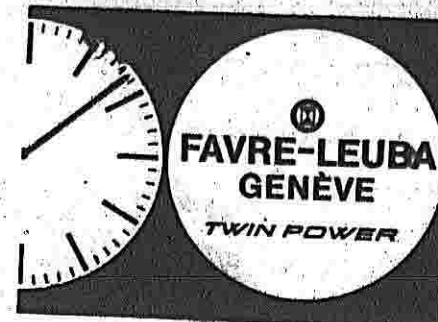
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# THE KABUL TIMES



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SD

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1966, (QAUS 30, 1345, S.H.)

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## UN ASSEMBLY SESSION CLOSES WITH APPEAL

### Pazhwak Urges Vietnam Negotiations

UNITED NATIONS, New York, December 21, (Reuter).—The United Nations General Assembly's 21st session closed last night with another Vietnam peace appeal, a word of moderate praise from its President—and as big a split as ever on ways to implement the first obligation of the UN charter.

In the peace appeal, Assembly President Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan told the session's closing meeting that the mere token of goodwill expressed by a Christmas-New Year temporary ceasefire, although welcome, could not be satisfactory.

The parties to the conflict had not yet established effective means of contact to bring about a peaceful solution. "One can only appeal for all the parties directly involved to declare during the period of truce their unconditional willingness to seek only a peaceful solution to the problem and their readiness to establish appropriate contacts for discussions about the terms of negotiations," he said.

Pazhwak hailed the positive mood of the 21st session and said it had brought to an end a period of uncertainty for the United Nations.

"After serious crises, the United Nations is here to stay—a permanent feature of man's turbulent and challenging career on this planet."

The session was ending in a very different atmosphere from that in which it had begun, the Afghan diplomat told members of the 122-nation assembly.

The world climate may not have changed very much in the past 13 weeks but "there are hopeful signs of rather promising approaches to the principle of co-existence even in regions of the world where the complexities of such a policy are very considerable."

The assembly had many solid achievements to show and a major place had to be accorded to the treaty on peaceful uses of outer space approved Monday.

The President described it as "a major step towards peace" and an augury of things to come whose importance could not yet be perceived.

The first obligation of the UN charter—maintenance of international peace and security, and the use of UN peacekeeping forces it involves—has long posed the most intractable problem confronting the organisation.

On the eve of yesterday's closure of the session, the assembly again decided to shelve the problem in the hopes that time will bring a consensus of views.

The uncommitted nations from Asia and Africa moved solidly behind the decision. They were apparently deeply influenced by warnings from the Soviet Union and France that adoption of new Canadian peacekeeping plans would cause "a serious crisis" within the organisation.

Soviet and French chief delegates said the plans constituted a threat to what they see as the supreme authority of the security council in deciding on how and when peacekeeping operations should be mounted and paid for.

The Canadian proposals—the first to reach the Assembly on the controversial issue in two years—incorporated a set of guidelines for financing international military action and an invitation to all member states to earmark troops for UN use.

France and Russia charged that they violated the charter by encroaching on the powers of the council, of which they are permanent members.

The support the United States gave the plans reflected the deep split on the whole complex problem. Washington wants the General Assembly to have powers of decision when the council is deadlocked.

The dispute last boiled over in 1964 when the Assembly virtually ground to a halt because the United States insisted on Russia paying up peacekeeping arrears.

Both Moscow and Paris refused to pay for the lengthy UN operation in the Congo, throwing the organisation into financial difficulties from which it has still not properly recovered.

Decolonisation continued to be one of the most important questions and resulted once again in the adoption of numerous resolutions that probably will be meaningful only as formidable documents.

## STOP PRESS

## Week's Recitation Of Koran Ends At Royal Mosque

KABUL, Dec. 21, (Bakhtar).—The recital of the Holy Koran and prayers led by Qari Mohammad Omar, which began on Ramadan evening at the Royal Mosque ended Tuesday.

His Majesty the King participated in the recitation.

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, Sardar Abdul Wali, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, the Presidents of the two chambers of Parliament, some Cabinet members, the president of the Cassation Court, some generals of the Royal Army and members of the Council of Divines also participated in the "Khatm."

## Stephanopoulos Govt. Resigns

ATHENS, Dec. 21, (Reuter).—The 15-month-old government of Prime Minister Stephanos Stephanopoulos resigned Tuesday following withdrawal of support by the National Radical Union.

An announcement from the Prime Minister's office said Stephanopoulos had asked to be received by King Constantine and would hand over his cabinet's resignation.

The Stephanopoulos government commanded only 152 seats in the 300 seats assembly. The conservative National Radical Union made up the bulk of this slim majority.

The main opposition came from Papandreou's union of the centre party with 122 seats and the United Democratic Left with 22.

The government was on dangerous ground earlier this month over a proportional representation bill it tabled despite opposition from both the Centre Union and the National Radical Union.

But a showdown seemed to have been averted when the debate on the bill was adjourned until after Christmas recess.

Canelopoulos in his statement did not say whether it was over this issue that his party had withdrawn its support. Nor did he indicate what alternative he envisaged.

Ninety-nine of the 152, however, were members of the conservative National Radical Union, which Tuesday withdrew its support on the ground that the government's mission was ended.

This mission began in September 1965, after three months of crisis, with the restoration of public order after a bitter row between the then Premier, George Papandreou, and the king over purging rightwing officers in the army.

## New Governor Takes Over In Herat

HERAT, Dec. 21, (Bakhtar).—The new governor of Herat, Mohammad Sediq, took office yesterday.

At a meeting of officials, students and other residents of Herat in the Park Stadium the governor said the country today under the guidance of His Majesty the King and in accordance with the policy of the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is seeking ways to improve the living standards of the people.

The basic tasks of building ties, asphalt roads and providing electric power and drinking water can be accomplished only with the full cooperation and moral and material support of the people.

Enumerating the needs of the country, Governor Sediq emphasised the value of unity and joint efforts.

Concerted efforts will help us achieve our goals quicker. Promotion of understanding between civil servants, and citizens and full cooperation between the three branches of the state, he said, is necessary for our growth and progress.

## CHINA REBUFS US APPEAL FOR VIET TALKS HELPED BY THANT

HONGKONG, Dec. 21, (Reuter).—The official Chinese Hsinhua news agency last night rebuffed the U.S. appeal for talks with the help of UN Secretary-General U Thant to bring about a Vietnam ceasefire.

The agency noted that the United States had stepped up the Vietnam war by repeatedly bombing Hanoi, and said it now wanted to use U Thant's services in "forcing peace talks through bombing."

"What warrants attention is the fact that U Thant, who has on several occasions served the U.S. peace talks fraud by bringing together the U.S. and the Soviet Union, promptly promised to give serious study to the U.S. request," the agency said.

Even Western press reports had described the latest U.S. initiative, which followed hard on the heels of the bombing of Hanoi and its suburbs, as "Johnson's Christmas gimmick," it added.

The agency said the United States had enlisted U Thant's support to push through the American "peace talks swindle."

By asking him to help in bringing about discussions leading to a ceasefire, "U.S. imperialism has virtually confessed it is carrying out a despicable scheme of forcing peace talks through bombing," it said.

The letter requesting U Thant to take the initiative completely ignored the fact that the Johnson administration has been steadily expanding the war in Vietnam and is planning to expand it further, the agency said.

The U.S. had instigated the Pope, U Thant and other U.S. followers of all description "to make a hue and cry for peace around the Christmas ceasefire," the agency said.

Meanwhile, the high-flying B-52 bombers Tuesday carried on the U.S. campaign to smash a North Vietnamese buildup in the demilitarised zone, raining explosives on infiltrating troops in their sixth raid in three days.

U.S. Headquarters said the Stratofortress hit troop concentrations in the southern half of the buffer zone a few miles north of the area where five B-52 raids struck in the previous two days.

Over North Vietnam, other American bombers, flying through intense flak and challenging Mig interceptors, hit an oil dump 144 miles north of Hanoi and other targets Monday.

U.S. pilots flew 121 missions over the North, the highest number in recent weeks of bad weather. The missions involved 350 to 400 individual sorties.

## Infectious Diseases Survey Begins In Kabul City

KABUL, December 21, (Bakhtar).—The Public Health Institute has launched an infectious diseases survey in Kabul city. This is a pilot project undertaken by the epidemiology and health statistics department of the Institute with the help of WHO.

Similar projects are planned for the provinces as well, so that statistics and data will be available for planning in the Ministry of Public Health.

The survey, the first of its kind here, also aims at finding out the extent of immunity to communicable diseases developed in the people.

An Institute source said that while some of the tests will be made

in a laboratories of the Institute, some will be made in WHO laboratories in Prague.

The teams conducting the survey will also give medicine, provided by the Public Health Ministry, to poor patients.

Meanwhile Dr. Salamuddin Wais, president of the medicine depot, has reviewed the work of the depot in an interview.

He said the depot supplies medicine worth nearly Af. 3 million a year.

The laboratories of the depot make some 50,000 tablets and fill 200 prescriptions every day.

The medicines produced at the laboratories are five and sometimes 10 times cheaper than those imported.

Dr. Wais said the "national formula" has been in operation since October to curb import of medicines and keep out spurious products.

The inspection department of the Public Health Ministry has been checking stocks at pharmacies frequently. If any medicine which does not meet the standards of the "national formula" is found, both the importer and the dealer held responsible.

## Britain Will Not Give In, Wilson Warns Ian Smith

LONDON, Dec. 21, (Reuter and AP).—Britain has warned Rhodesian leader Ian Smith it will not "give in" over the independence crisis even if it took years to solve, it was officially disclosed here.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson gave Smith this blunt warning in the final minutes of their last meeting aboard the cruiser Tiger off Gibraltar last December 3.

A record of the Wilson-Smith shipboard talks—which were followed by Rhodesian rejection of package proposals for a settlement—was published in a Britain government blue book Tuesday.

Wilson also told Smith that the British government was "not prepared to be pushed around."

The British version of the talks revealed that Wilson pressed the Rhodesian leader to undertake—before he left the Tiger—that he would commend an agreed working document on a settlement to his cabinet.

But Smith refused to commit himself claiming that he himself was not convinced of the acceptability of the settlement proposals.

In Salisbury, Rhodesian leader Ian Smith refused comment Tuesday night on British Prime Minister Wilson's House of Commons statement on Rhodesia.

A government spokesman, however, said there appeared to be nothing new, particularly in Wilson's statement that majority rule must come before Britain will recognise independence for Rhodesia.

Australia's refusal to join in a special commission to test opinion about changes in Rhodesia's constitutional government meant a severe setback to Rhodesian moves to re-open talks to settle the independence crisis.

The rebuff was almost certainly a top agenda item at a routine meeting yesterday morning of Prime Minister Ian Smith and his cabinet.

The Rhodesian government had never officially publicised its move and through the weekend officials refused to confirm that cables had gone to the Australian and New Zealand Prime Ministers inviting them to appoint representatives to the commission.

## Kosygin, Demirel Meet In Ankara

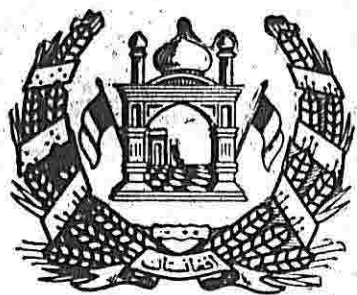
ANKARA, Dec. 21, (Reuter).—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin began formal talks with Turkey's Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel last night—party in darkness.

A power failure plunged the conference hall in darkness as the talks started but electricity returned later.

Earlier, Kosygin had placed a wreath at the tomb of Turkey's great leader, Ataturk, and paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglyangil before going on for his talks with Turkey's head of government.

The talks were resumed today. Kosygin arrived in Ankara yesterday at the invitation of the Turkish government.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Together In The Face Of Space Challenge

The United Nations General Assembly resolution on an outer space treaty is truly a great achievement. It not only reflects a changing attitude among UN members, but also clearly points out that further and more vital agreements are possible between the East and the West. It also shows that the United Nations is no longer shrouded in uncertainty and aimlessness. The 21st session of the United Nations General Assembly will go down in history after all as the "Assembly of reason", as its President, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan, had said he hoped it would be at the beginning of the Assembly session.

The treaty bans use of nuclear weapons in outer space and there will be no claim to sovereignty over outer space. The moon and other heavenly bodies will be used only for peaceful purposes and astronauts will be considered envoys of mankind. The wording of the treaty strikes a strange chord. After all its differences at home mankind has begun to feel the need for common endeavours and responsibilities as outer space challenges become more of a reality. Indeed, it would be hard for a lunar creature or a Martian to understand the ideological differences man has created for himself on this planet. To him a Russian and an American will look the same and he is likely to adopt a common attitude towards both of them.

The unanimous approval of the treaty shows that mankind is now fully aware of the unifying force of outer space. It is human nature to forget differences in the face of a common enemy or challenge. History bears witness to this fact. The growing threat of fascism du-

### Food For Thought

Perhaps the only true dignity  
of man is his capacity to des-  
pise himself.

—Santayana

ring World War II provided a cause for the East and the West to enter into an alliance. Outer space is the challenge to mankind.

Space endeavours, while necessary from an academic and scientific point of view will prove extraordinarily costly for the human family if continued single-handedly by the two space powers. The treaty is, therefore, expected to be followed by other treaties providing for joint space programmes.

There are other common challenges beginning to emerge on our own planet which should also act as unifying forces. These are overpopulation, famine and disease of various kinds. The building up of huge stockpiles of destructive arms is another challenge threatening the very survival of man on this planet. Now that the ice is broken in East-West relations, it is hoped that both the superpowers and the small countries will join hands and adopt brand new approaches to create a spirit of detente and understanding in this world and really get down to solving major issues threatening peace and human survival.

We join United Nations Secretary General U Thant in calling the approval of the treaty a significant decision for mankind. We hope that the treaty as one of the world's most historic documents will open up a huge new field of international and interplanetary relations. We also hope that the United Nations General Assembly during its next session will be able to find a way to finance its peacekeeping operations and also continue the spirit of the session which has just ended in the promotion of great international co-operation.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* has an editorial entitled "Sure Ways to Friendship." Individuals in society, to keep their friendship with each other, have to see each other from time to time. This becomes especially important on occasions of grief and rejoicing. If for instance a friend loses a loved one, or if one of his cherished wishes is realised, if he completes his education, he marries, or a daughter or son is born to him, he expects his friends to call, either to grieve with him or rejoice with him.

But there are times when one is too busy to call. It is also possible that one may not hear of the event. In these cases usually the person is accused of not being attentive to friends, of "being too aloof, forbidding and distant." It is quite unpleasant if one's friends feel this way, yet one cannot possibly reach all friends on all occasions.

The best and easiest way to reach them is through newspapers, the editorial suggests. If you are not going to be in your city, place a small advertisement in the paper. If it is Id, for instance, the advertisement could convey your greetings to friends and relatives and say you are sorry that you will be missing them at Id celebrations this time.

In this way you can also convey your thanks to friends who participated in a condolence meeting after the loss of one dear to you, thank doctors who treated you or a member of your family, or express regrets if an occasion calling for that arises.

The advertisement may not cost you much, but it wins you the respect and confidence of your friends and relatives.

The editorial says that over 10 years ago the columns of *Anis* usually carried such advertisements, and expresses surprise that such advertisements are not given now.

Today's *Islah* comments on production and export of carpets. The carpet industry, popular in northern and western Afghanistan, has been expanding and the quality of the carpets produced in the country is improving.

The editorial commends the government's efforts in encouraging carpet weavers, providing them with the "know how" and materials. The

recent trends toward holding courses for carpet weavers and attempts to promote and popularise the carpet industry in provinces where to promote and popularise the carpet industry in provinces where it is not now established, will have favourable economic results, the editorial says.

Beside the fact that our raw wool will be used more advantageously, the processing will employ many people in various provinces.

This industry, the editorial says, pays quite well. In the course for

carpet weavers opened by the Ministry of Mines and Industry, a student wove a small carpet in one month. Since a carpet of this size, of better quality, can be sold for as much as Af. 10,000, it is evident that the standard of living of the families and individuals who engage in this work will rise rapidly.

The editorial expressed the hope that under the government promotion programme for the light industries the carpet industry will grow and bring badly needed foreign exchange.

### WORLD PRESS

The *Washington Post* said Tuesday that the inaugural of the Asian Development Bank is a gratifying reminder that the United States has kept to its long-term objective by helping the economic development of the Asian region despite the demands of the Vietnam war.

The *Post* editorial also said that the bank has gained its "remarkable political acceptance" because it is a multilateral effort on the part of the developed countries involved and it places control of the bank in Asian hands.

In areas still ripped by conflict on April 7, 1965, development will not be easy. Peace will be necessary for final success. But we cannot wait for peace to begin the job.

"Former world bank President Eugene Black, who coined the phrase 'development diplomacy,' has demonstrated what this concept can mean during the delicate preparatory discussions leading up to the establishment of the Asian Bank."

The Dutch Economic Ministry has disclaimed any knowledge of reported South African negotiations in the Netherlands on the purchase of four submarines for the strengthening of its forces.

According to newspaper reports the South African government negotiated with Dutch shipyards on the construction and delivery of four submarines.

The government in Cape Town was also interested in acquiring electronic equipment for the protection of South African ports and seaways, newspapers claimed.

*Hsinhua* reported China Friday ordered three Soviet correspondents residing in Peking to leave the country before December 25.

The charge d'affaires of the Soviet embassy in Peking was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and told that the Russian reporters "had over a long period made use of the facilities that the Chinese government and people had given them... to engage consistently in anti-China reporting."

"In the recent period in particular they had done all they could to spread rumours and slanders about China's great proletarian cultural revolution," he was informed.

"Such rumours and slanders provided U.S.-led imperialism with a good deal of material for its anti-China propaganda."

The *Peking People's Daily* Saturday published two photographs, one of the severely damaged Chinese embassy building in Hanoi, the other of what is described as a part of an American missile.

An editorial said Tuesday and Wednesday the U.S. had made air raids on the North Vietnamese capital and alleged that the bombing of the embassy and of the office of China's *Hsinhua* news agency was neither an accident nor an isolated incident.

The newspaper said that this "latest war provocation" against the Chinese people came less than half a month after repeated American air attacks on "peaceful" Chinese fishing boats in the western part of the Gulf of Tonkin.

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## Johnson Outlines Goals Of Allies In Vietnam

By U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson

Five nations of the Pacific and Asian regions have joined with the United States to help the Republic of South Vietnam turn back the terrorist and defeat the aggressor. Many other nations are providing food and medicine and other resources for a people who have already suffered too long and too much.

Seven of the allied nations met in Manila to take stock of where we are and where we want to go. As I talked with the leaders of South Vietnam and the Republic of Korea, of the Philippines, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand—I was struck by how the fortunes of freedom have brought together these nations of such diverse backgrounds.

We have different histories. Our economies have reached different stages of development. We speak different languages. We worship at different altars. The colour of our skin is not the same.

But what emerged from Manila was not a testament to those differences. It was a witness of our unity. What brought us to Manila is this fact: We all have a stake in peace and freedom and order in Asia and the Pacific.

We know that we can have peace, that order is possible, and that freedom can be assured—only if we unite and work together. We know that in division is weakness—and in weakness, danger.

We declared these goals of freedom for Vietnam, and for all of Asia and the Pacific.

—First, to be free from aggression.

—Second, to conquer hunger, illiteracy, and disease.

—Third, to build a region of security, order, and progress.

—Fourth, to seek reconciliation and peace throughout the area.

Seven nations at Manila committed themselves to these goals. For us, they are not mere rhetoric to be stored in the dustbins of diplomatic history. We will seek all of them. We hope we will achieve all of them. We made no new treaties; we entered into no new agreements.

We saw much progress toward attaining these goals in Vietnam.

We received an eloquent and encouraging report from General Westmoreland and saw that our military shield is now strong enough to prevent the aggressor from succeeding.

We saw that the South Vietnam Government, assisted by the United States and others, is improving the lives of its people. There is a long way to go, but we are determined to get on with it.

We saw that democracy is gaining in Vietnam. The constitution should be adopted before its deadline of next March. Elections are then scheduled to follow within six months to form a representative government.

We saw that the South Vietnamese will try to include in their national life various views and various groups. The government will offer them amnesty if they will lay down their weapons. It will allow them to move to the North, if they desire it; or to give their skills and energies to building the South.

We committed ourselves once

again to the Geneva Convention. We urged that the seriously sick and wounded prisoners of war be returned to their homes. We offered to discuss the immediate exchange of prisoners.

Most urgently, we asked ourselves—what are the real chances for peace?

The people of Vietnam—many of whom have known a lifetime of strife and terror, of hunger and injustice—long for an end to the fighting that does not require their submission to terror.

Each of the nations meeting at Manila has now expressed its willingness to seek an honourable peace. None of our nations has insisted on the unconditional surrender of the forces opposing us, or on terms which those forces could reasonably find dishonourable.

We agreed at Manila that our own forces will be withdrawn from South Vietnam as the forces sent down from the North are also withdrawn and as violence disappears. And we made it clear that this could be accomplished from our side in not more than six months after the conditions are met—and perhaps even sooner.

This was I think, an important step forward. Our intentions are in writing now for all the world to see. Those who have doubted them can continue to doubt only to hide their unwillingness to seek peace. For we mean what we say: when the aggression from the North has ceased, we do not want and we do not intend to remain in South Vietnam.

(Continued on page 4)

### Chen Yi's Speech On Viet nam Question

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from a speech made by Marshal Chen Yi, Deputy Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, on December 18 on the sixth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

In storm and stress, the Chinese people will assuredly unite with the Vietnamese people and fight together with them, until all the U.S. aggressors are driven out of Vietnamese soil.

On the question of the attitude towards the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, there had all along been a struggle between two lines—the revolutionary line and proletarian internationalism and the capitulationist line of modern revisionism and national egoism.

There can be no real effective support and aid to the Vietnamese people without persevering in the revolutionary line and opposing the capitulationist line. There is no middle road on this question.

Of late, U.S. imperialism has four times running sent large numbers of pirate planes for wanton bombing of Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, causing heavy casualties and damage. This is a new debt in blood incurred by U.S. imperialism to the Vietnamese people. It is a fresh and most serious war "escalation" by the U.S. aggressors. It is also a wild provocation to the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world who uphold national independence and love peace. The Chinese people express utmost indignation and make the strongest condemnation against the monstrous crime of U.S. imperialism.

In the past few days, the army and people of Hanoi, in full battle array, have fought heroically. They have fought well, hit accurately, and they have brought down over 10 U.S. pirate planes, thus meting out severe punishment to the U.S. aggressors. We warmly congratulate the army and people in Hanoi and Northern Vietnam on their brilliant victories.

President Ho Chi Minh has once again called on the Vietnamese army and people to defeat the U.S. aggressor with determination. This call gives full expression to the iron will and firm confidence of the entire Vietnamese people in fighting against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese government and people express the most resolute support for all this.

The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation was born

amidst the raging flames of struggle against U.S. imperialism. Its founding marked a new stage in the South Vietnamese people's struggle for national liberation and the reunification of their fatherland.

In the past six years, under the staunch leadership of the National Front for Liberation the South Vietnamese people have waged arduous battles against U.S. imperialism, the most powerful and ferocious enemy in the world, and its lackeys. They have dealt blows at the enemy and expanded their own ranks, thus greatly changing the situation of the struggle in Southern Vietnam. The heroic fight and brilliant victories of the army and people of Southern Vietnam constitute a most important contribution to the common cause of the people of the world in opposing U.S. imperialism and defending peace and point to the correct road for all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples to win independence and liberation.

The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people and their banner of victory.

U.S. imperialism has been intensifying its employment of the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of war blackmail and "peace talks" swindle against the Vietnamese people. The latest flagrant and repeated bombing of Hanoi by the Johnson government is precisely a big plot to "force peace talks" through bombing. This is also a desperate last-ditch struggle put up by U.S. imperialism which has come to the end of its tether on the battlefield of South Vietnam.

In order to save itself from defeat, U.S. imperialism has accelerated the tempo of expanding its war of aggression since the so-called Manila conference last October. On the one hand, it is actively planning new "dry season offensives" to step up its attacks on the liberated areas of southern Vietnam, on the other hand, it is intensifying its bombing and blockade of northern Vietnam from the air and sea. It even vainly attempts to spread the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China.

But no matter how frenziedly U.S. imperialism may "escalate" the war, no matter how ruthlessly it may slaughter the Vietnamese people, and no matter how many bombs it may drop on Vietnamese soil, the Vietnamese people cannot be intimidated, nor will they ever submit.

While stepping up its war escalation, U.S. imperialism is actively

playing such tricks as "Christmas truce," "bombing pause" and "peace talks." However, none of these tricks can dupe the Vietnamese people.

The modern revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union have always played the role of No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism in the latter's intensified effort to employ the counter-revolutionary dual tactics and expand its war of aggression against Vietnam. Superficially they give some "aid" to Vietnam, but actually they make use of the Vietnam question to work in collusion with U.S. imperialism and make political deals with it in a big way.

Superficially they make some minor attacks on U.S. imperialism aggression in Vietnam, but actually they render major service to the Johnson government in its "peace talks" manoeuvres. Superficially they prate about the need for the socialist countries "to get united to aid Vietnam," but their actual deeds are to sabotage the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples' unity against U.S. imperialism.

During the first half of this year, they were still saying that the Soviet Union could not conclude an agreement with the United States on cooperation in outer space as long as the United States did not stop its aggression against Vietnam. But only a few days ago, they concluded such an agreement with the United States.

Of late, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has become unprecedently blatant and shameless in actively running errands for and offering service to U.S. imperialism in its new "peace talks" manoeuvres. A cue from Washington about a Christmas "bombing pause" sufficed to get Moscow busy about receiving "peace talks" brokers. No sooner had the Canadian Minister for External Affairs left Moscow than the British Foreign Secretary arrived. When Kosygin went to Paris, Harriman followed close on his heels.

It is the unshirkable international duty of the Chinese people to support and aid the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese people firmly support and aid the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This stand of ours is firm and unshakable.

### An Explosive Situation In Middle East

A new crisis, engendered by the aggressive steps of the imperialist powers, is coming to a head in the Middle East. It is not a case of everything being quiet in this part of the world and then suddenly alarming signs appearing in recent times. No, the imperialists have never forgotten this oil-rich, and hence, dividend-rich, region. However, the latest actions, both open and secret, of the enemies of freedom of the Arab nations, cannot but put the people on their guard.

One of the most striking signs of this crisis is undoubtedly seen in the armed conflict which occurred near Hebron on the Israeli-Jordanian border on November 13. As we know from press reports, infantry, tanks and planes took part in this clash. The Israeli-armed forces made an attack on Jordanian

territory, destroying more than 100 dwellings and killing several peaceful inhabitants besides soldiers.

This clash triggered off a series of incidents on the Israeli-Syrian border and even in the airspace over the border between Israel and the United Arab Republic.

It should be noted that all this happened after the Security Council debate of Israel's complaint against Syria, where Israel and its protectors tried to lay the blame on somebody else for the tense relations in the Arab East. The further course of events exposed the falsity of Israel's position, and the Security Council, dealing with the matter of the armed conflict in the Hebron area, could not but censure Israel: the facts were so obvious.

But although the United States

was also compelled to censure Israel, this is only an episode in the highly complicated and dangerous game being played by the Americans in the Arab East. The U.S. press has whipped up a full-scale campaign in an effort to show its satisfaction over the fact that the present situation in the Arab East resembles the explosive one preceding the well-known events of 1956 (aggression against Egypt), or, at least, the events of 1958 (the Anglo-American intervention in the Lebanon and Jordan). All this undoubtedly pursues the object of preparing the world for possible U.S. interference in the affairs of the Arab countries. Not accidental is the talk about the role of the U.S. 6th Fleet in that area, the possibilities of marine landing operations there, etc.

(To be continued)



## AIR SERVICE

## THURSDAY

## Ariana Afghan Airlines

Herat—Mazar—Kabul  
Arrival—1540  
New Delhi—Kabul  
Arrival—1615  
Kabul—Mazar—Herat  
Departure—0830  
Kabul—New Delhi  
Departure—0800

## Iran Airlines

Tehran—Kabul  
Arrival—0855  
Kabul—Tehran  
Departure—1005

## Aeroflot

Kabul—Tashkent—Moscow  
Departure—1030

## FRIDAY

## Ariana Afghan Airlines

Peshawar—Kabul  
Arrival—1140  
Kabul—Peshawar  
Departure—0800  
Kabul—Kandahar  
Departure—1330

## SATURDAY

## Ariana Afghan Airlines

Kandahar—Kabul  
Arrival—0845  
Beirut—Tehran—Kabul  
Arrival—1030  
Maimana—Mazar—Kabul  
Arrival—1515  
Amritsar—Kabul  
Arrival—1600  
Kabul—Mazar—Maimana  
Departure—0830  
Kabul—Amritsar  
Departure—0930  
Kabul—Kandahar  
Departure—1300

## African Savanna Area Of Great Potential

United Nations experts say the vast African savanna, a belt of land running across the continent from the Red Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, is one of the world's great untapped reservoirs of food and wealth. Officials say the UN stands ready to help develop it.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), both agencies of the UN, are urging African countries to take a greater interest in the savanna area, which includes parts of the Sudan, Ghana, Somalia, Niger, Nigeria, Upper Volta, Kenya, Chad and Senegal. The savanna covers 22 per cent of the continent and is populated by one-fifth of the total African population of 304 million persons.

At a two week conference recently concluded at Sharmat, near Khartoum in Sudan, representatives of the countries involved were told that the African savanna belt is one of the last major areas of great potential in the world which have not yet been developed. FAO officials reported that the belt is highly suitable for the development of agriculture, forestry, livestock and wildlife. Paul Marc Henry, deputy director of the bureau of operations of UNDP, said his organisation would consider requests for assistance for savanna development.

It was also noted that the area has a great potential for a profitable tourist industry because of the presence of wild life and game.

## Woman Pinned To Car Seat

BOSTON, Massachusetts, (AP).—Mrs. Judith Parrott, 24, has lived to describe how her car rammed a wire fence, and the top fence rail of one and a half inch pipe came through the windshield, and plunged through her chest, pinning her to the seat.

She had swerved to avoid a child who ran into the path of her car. "I knew the pipe had gone through me," she said at the hospital. "I told the children—Stephen, seven, Cathy, three and a half, to get out of the car because I thought it was going to faint."

A police rescue team sawed the pipe, front and back, and freed her from the car. The pipe had gone through the seat, too.

On arrival at Carney hospital the chunk of pipe left in her slid to the floor.

Doctors cut away some bruised tissue and sewed her up. They said the pipe went through her shoulder between the ribs and shoulder bone. It didn't cut any arteries.

## MOSCOVITES VISIT KABUL

A delegation of the Executive Committee of the city of Moscow, led by Y. Samadaye, First Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee recently returned to USSR from friendly Afghanistan. In the article below the head of the delegation describes, at Izvestia readers' request, their impressions of the trip.

The visit of the Soviet delegation to Kabul was made following a kind invitation of the Afghan capital's municipality. A delegation headed by Dr. Mohanimad Asgar, now Kabul Mayor, visited Moscow several years ago. The Afghan guests acquainted themselves with the municipal economy of Moscow, its construction projects, and they also visited Leningrad, Tashkent and Sochi.

Our contacts were successfully developing after that visit which marked the beginning of friendship between the capitals of the two neighbour countries.

Today Kabul is a city in which one can see monuments left by different ages and epochs. Modern buildings begin to resolutely crowd out small mud houses running up the slopes of the surrounding mountains. As for ancient palaces and other structures which are the national pride of the Afghan people, they look excellent next to modern buildings. Such contrasts leave deep impressions.

The 25-year master plan of Kabul's reconstruction and development was worked out by the joint efforts of Soviet town builders and Afghan specialists.

The citadel of modern construction is a house factory with an annual capacity of 35,000 sq. m. of housing. It was built with Soviet aid and transferred to the Afghan Government.

The construction of the first neighbourhood for 10,000 Kabul residents is hearing completion on one of the biggest construction sites of the city.

The Soviet delegation used its stay in Kabul to carefully study the questions involved in the construction of the neighbourhood. Now that we have returned to Moscow we do all we can to step up the commissioning of a complex of residential buildings.

The growing scale of production and construction technical progress, and the development and expansion of economic ties demanded that the Afghan Government should conduct such an economic policy which would ensure a planned economic development. It found its expression in an economic development programme and five-year plans.

The Soviet Union gives Afghanistan big aid in implementing its development plans. 58 big construction projects are going up in Afghanistan with the aid of the "Great Northern neighbour" as the Afghan call our country. 28 projects have already been commissioned and they play an important role in the life of the country. They include first-class roads and big industrial enterprises, these firstlings of new Afghan industries: irrigation and power systems.

The nitrogen fertilizer plant in Mazare Sharif, the country's biggest hydropower station in "Naghlu" gorge, an underground pipeline which will transport natural gas from the recently discovered deposits to Soviet Central Asia are the construction projects of today. The

Soviet Union also renders friendly Afghanistan aid in the construction of a Polytechnical Institute, two technical schools and a research atomic reactor.

The essence of this cooperation may be expressed in a short phrase: The Soviet Union helps Afghanistan to develop an independent national economy.

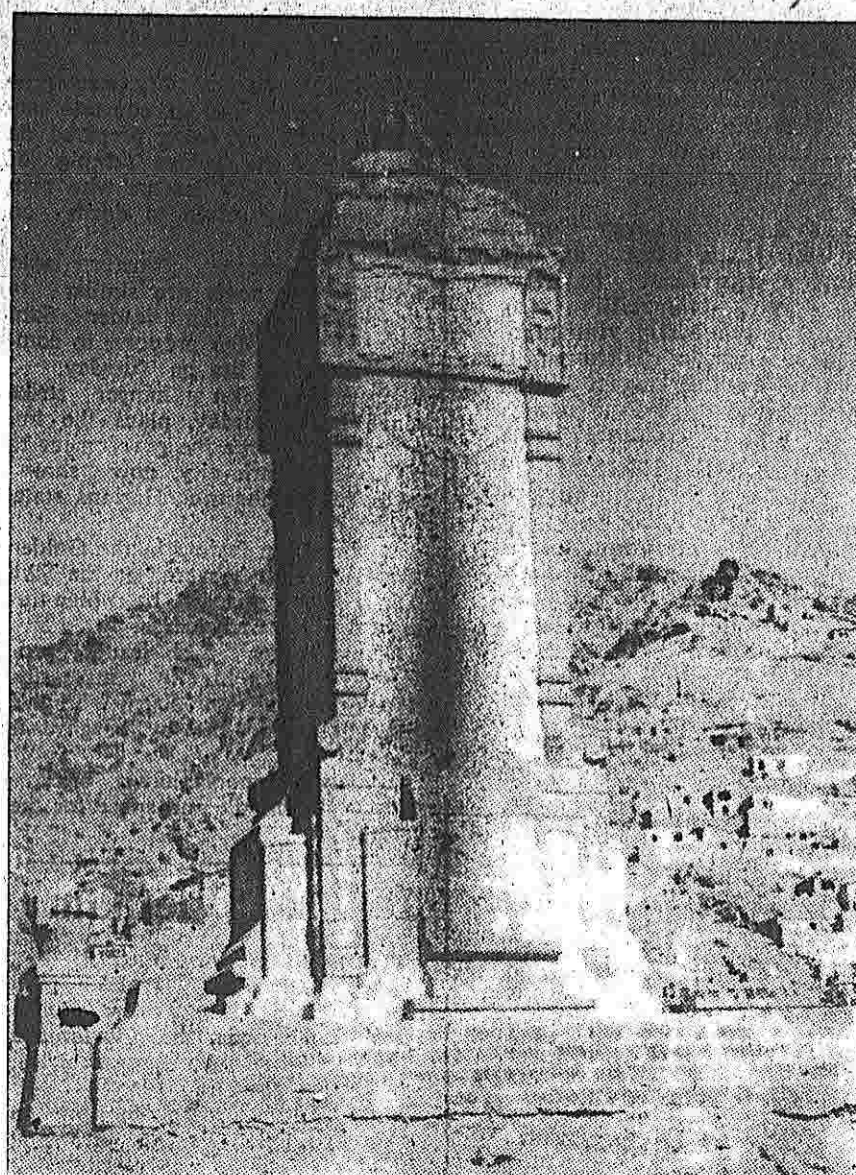
Friendly relations between our countries are of long standing and they have successfully stood the test of time. When in 1919 the Afghan people became independent as a result of a persistent struggle young Soviet Russia was the first to extend a hand of friendship to its neighbour, to recognise its independence and in 1921 it signed a treaty of friendship with Afghanistan, the first equitable treaty in Afghan history.

Relations between the two countries have since developed on that basis and they graphically illustrate a triumph of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-economic systems. Frequent meetings between Soviet and Afghan leaders invariably signify stages in the development and expansion of the mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries.

This is promoted by the policy of neutrality and non-alignment pursued by Afghanistan, coinciding of close views of the Soviet and Afghan Governments on many urgent international problems and by their mutual desire to ensure world peace.

We left hospitable Afghanistan with the hope that the meetings and talks our delegation had with prominent Afghan leaders will promote the expansion of useful Moscow-Kabul contacts and closer friendship between our two capitals.

(APN)



On the road from Karte Char to downtown Kabul almost across from the petrol station, stands a monument erected in memory of the officers who lost their lives in a battle fought in the eastern regions of the country in 1924. Their names are inscribed on three sides of the monument. A tablet of white marble on the side facing the road gives the details of the battle which took place during the reign of Amir Amanullah Khan. The monument was erected in 1925.

## A PASSAGE THROUGH INDIA

India, says Mrs. Gandhi to her foreign visitors, embraces the whole of history from the Stone Age to the present. That is true, but without elaboration an understatement. Fertility, gods and the intra-uterine loop, the wooden plough and the breeding of new seed strains by nuclear irradiation; rockbottom poverty and ostentatious wealth—it's all here and now and in the same place.

The road out of Bombay to the airport and to the Trombay atomic energy establishment passes through a colony of modern flats that invite comparison with the affluence of Mediterranean Europe. Only a little farther on, if you are going out at night, you come on the pavement sleepers. Neatly laid out, stiffly bundled in a blanket from head to toe, some singly, some in groups (families?). In the half light before dawn I wonder if all are alive. Sometimes someone is dead.

The Trombay atomic energy plant is clinically clean, internationally anonymous with its control panels and airlock doors. It might just as well be Harwell. It is in fact all-Indian, a demonstration that India can do it itself, at the highest level of the nuclear sciences. The plant could be used to make bombs. Its main research work is on plant breeding and nuclear power. We are shown a new strain of rice that will crop in 20 per cent less time with a 20 per cent greater yield. We are told that nuclear reactors in the 1970s will be filling the power gap of a country short of coal and oil.

Hutments is the word they use for the homes the squatters build for themselves. Commonly a hutment is a kind of ridge tent, perhaps four

or five feet high, made of old sackings, rags, scraps of wood and iron, torn off branches of trees. Squatters settle where they can, along the side of roads, on waste ground by rivers, on the dry humps of a swamp. I think the Stone Age must have been more comfortable than this. Making love must be about the only agreeable experience left. No wonder there is a population explosion.

Every line of thought comes back to population. The tens of millions defeat the imagination. It was put to me this way: every day there is added to India the people for a new town of 30,000 plus. To keep pace India needs a new hospital a day, half a dozen schools a day, a whole new town of homes, roads, water supplies, food. India has been hardly able to keep pace. In the past 15 years agricultural production has increased by more than half, but consumption of food per head by little more than a fifth.

Family planning is a main objective of policy. In 1965 half a million intra-uterine coils were supplied. The product on target for the mid-1970s is 13,000,000 a year. There are now 20,000,000 births a year. In January this year there were 16,970 family planning centres, four out of five of them in rural areas. There are 500,000 villages, accounting for three-quarters of the population.

The visitor mostly sees only the towns. We did a lot of driving in the Punjab, in Central India, and in the south in the fertile country of Mysore. The villages, on Western standards, are primitive, but the men and women and the children look relaxed and content. I do not think happiness in India follows the

index of urban affluence.

Indian women, the poor as well as the rich, dress with a splendid sense of style and carry themselves with superb dignity. The peasant women are an adornment to the fields they work in. A woman in a brilliant red sari crosses the street in a suburban slum with imperious disdain for the traffic. In a parade of traditional wedding costumes the most gorgeous comes from Bihar, a poor and backward state where droughts strike hardest.

The Indians are convivial and good-humoured. They smile and laugh readily. Perhaps that is why so few bear a grudge against the British. In Poona I explain to an officer from the Planning Commission the joke phrase, "When I was in Poona..." He catches on immediately. "When I was in Poona," he says with a great laugh, "I was in gaol."

Indians have assimilated some conspicuous vestiges of British rule. The military uniforms are hardly changed. Pictures of the Viceroy's still hang on the walls of the President's Palace (once the Viceroy's) in New Delhi. When taken to the Indian Parliament on a Friday afternoon, my companion apologises for the poor attendance: "On Friday it is private, members' business." Shades of Westminster.

There is something English about the grumbles, too, only more so. The telephone system is troubled by "infructuous calls", which sounds worse than wrong numbers. A train with a thousand passengers on board was held up some where in central India for a week. Letters take days when hours should do. A telegram announcing a family bereavement was delivered in a new year's greetings envelope.

Fortunes are to be made in the cities, and the opportunists go into business. Film stars throw Hollywood-style parties. India now has the third largest film industry in the world. One of the stars tells me she is making six films at once. Embryo press tycoons prepare to make a killing out of the new literacy. The moneymakers are as brash and as cold-blooded as you will find anywhere.

The intellectual elite has its roots deep in Indian culture, is remarkable for its sensitivity, animation and sophistication. The film division of the government information department is making some brilliant documentaries on Indian art and life. Full-length films claim their place in the international repertoire. India's modern painters are working confidently in styles of their own. Some Indian writers manage the English language with a good deal greater skill than their British or American counterparts.

The new India is cosmopolitan with a difference. Luxury flats, towering office blocks: surveyors with theodolites, women carrying cement in metal pans poised on their heads. One family has pitched camp on a heap of aggregate. These women workers will be paid less than £2 a week. They have no expenses except their food. With uncounted millions of unemployed or underemployed, there is no need for forklift trucks or power hoists. Nor for tractors in the villages. Mechanical handling would aggravate poverty. Since 1951 India has found 28 million more jobs—for 120 million more people. (Manchester Guardian)

## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Toloi Afghan, published in Kandahar, in an editorial said that one of the most important problems that should be tackled in our country is illiteracy. The paper said that the country has embarked on vast economic and social projects. To achieve satisfactory results from them we have to have an enlightened and well-informed society. The paper added that this cannot be done without embarking on a massive campaign against illiteracy. The role of our writers and educated groups are very important in this campaign, the paper concluded.

In an editorial on the Helmand Valley Authority, the Kandahar newspaper said Helmand is a historic region of Afghanistan where the famous Helmand river flows. For many years work has been going on under a big agricultural and irrigation project in that part of the country. The paper said now that satisfactory results are being obtained from agricultural experiments in the area, plans are being drawn up to build industries there to process agricultural products. One of these, said the paper, is the edible oil plant of Bost, which is to be completed in four months. The newspaper also said that it is essential we should build edible oil factories in the country because a considerable amount of foreign exchange is now being spent on importing this item from abroad.

Beidar, published in Mazare Sharif of Balkh, in an editorial urged the establishment of a community development centre in Khulm, Balkh province. The paper said wherever community development projects have been established in Afghanistan, after a few years a marked difference has occurred in the living standards of the people of the area and their way of thinking.

Waranga, published in Gardez of Pakhtia, in an editorial on the youth club recently opened in Kabul, said that in many countries it is the educated young who are mostly to the front in serving their people. This is more so in the developing countries, the paper said.

While the southern province newspaper praised the action of the Ministry of Information and Culture in opening such a club, it proposed that such clubs should be opened in other parts of the country as well. For there are large groups of educated people outside Kabul also, and it is essential that they should have an opportunity to channel their thinking about various national issues and until they are really in charge of the affairs of the country to ponder upon problems.

Waranga also commented on the activities of volunteer women's committee. It said that in every society there are poor and rich people. It is important that a relationship must exist between these groups. The fact that a committee is working in Kabul to establish contact with needy women is laudable. The paper urged other enlightened women in the rest of the country to take similar action and help needy women in their areas.

In another editorial, Waranga urged government officials to make resolute efforts to collect revenues due to the government. The paper said that much revenue is not deposited by the public to the treasury because of the negligence or corruption of government officials. In many cases the money due from the public is not obtained for several years and by that time the money has lost its original value because prices have gone up.

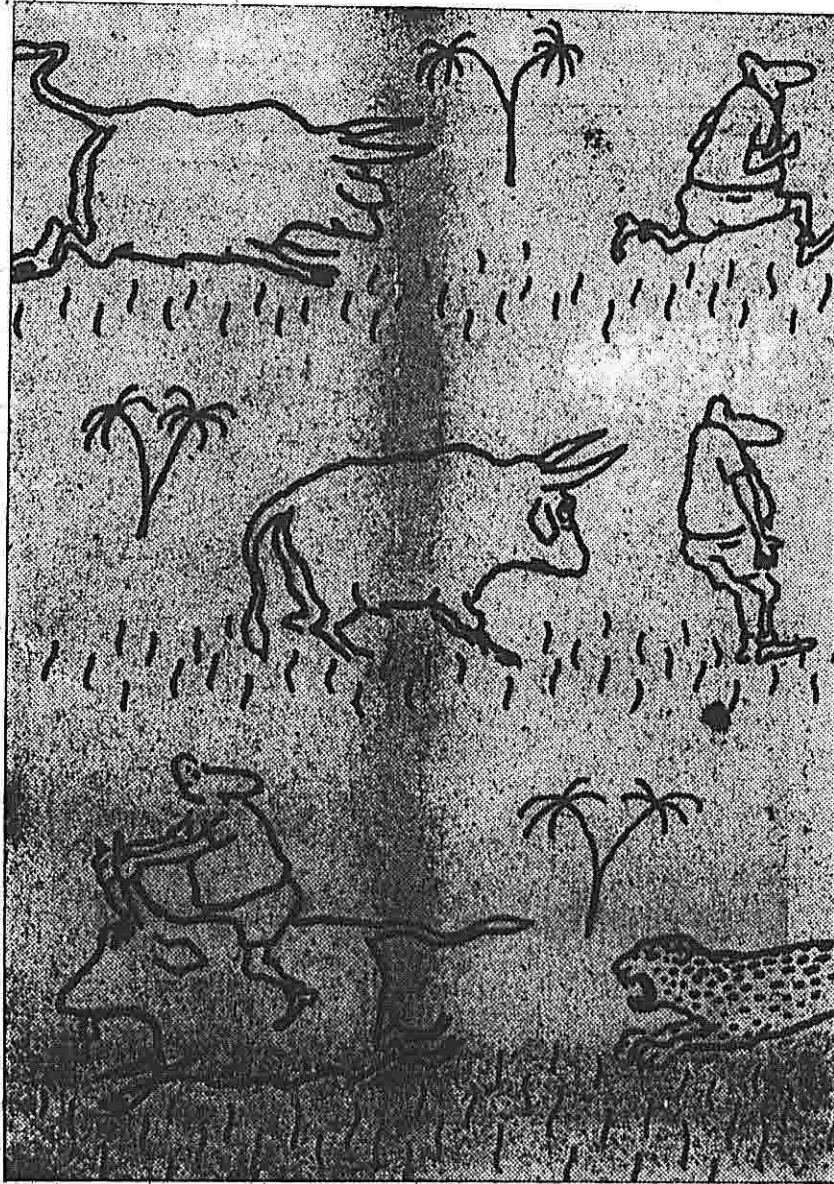
Writing on corruption and bribery, Deewa, published in Sheberghan of Jozjan, said under the new social order being evolved in our country it is the duty and obligation of all people to form a united front against bribery and corruption. The role of the educated and the young is important, the paper said.

In another editorial, the northern newspaper lauded the decision of a number of doctors in Kabul to treat patients without charge during certain hours of the day. The paper hoped that this action will be followed by other doctors and even other professions.

Parwan, published in Charikar of Parwan, wrote on the need to launch a more vigorous campaign against illiteracy. The newspaper urged the department of book compilation in the Ministry of Education to devise more effective methods so to teach people to read and write. The department is issuing a periodical for newly literate people which is called "Read and Learn."

The Kandahar newspaper Toloi Afghan urges the city municipal corporation and education department to jointly set up an athletic club in the city. The paper says that more attention should be paid to the development of sports in the country. It says a separate department—the Department of Olympic Federation—exists in the country to take care of athletic activities.

Commending on athletic events in Kandahar the newspaper says that in most high schools of Kandahar there are regular athletic teams. The city also has a well qualified team of wrestlers. But in order to coordinate their activities, a centre must be built for athletic events, the papers asserts.





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**PARK CINEMA:**

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**ERCOLE CONTRO ROMA**

**BEHZAD CINEMA**

At 12 noon, 2:30, 7:30 and 10  
p.m. Indian film.  
**RUSTAM KHAN**

**KABUL CINEMA**

At 12:30, 2:30, 7:30 and 10 p.m.  
Indian film.  
**BOMBAY KA BABU**

**Largest Blast Ever  
Fired In US**

LAS VEGAS, Nevada Dec. 21 (AP).—An atomic device was fired beneath a desert mesa Tuesday that the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said could be the biggest ever in the United States.

The Atomic Energy Commission billed the blast as having energy equivalent to between 200,000 and one million tons of TNT. If it actually yielded maximum energy, a spokesman said, it would be the largest blast in the U.S.

**WEATHER FORECAST**

The weather throughout the country will be partly cloudy. The minimum temperature will be minus eight, the maximum is estimated at 10 degrees centigrade.

**Fateh Singh Still  
Plans Immolation**

AMRITSAR, Dec. 21, (Reuter).—Cans of petrol and six concrete sacrificial pools are being prepared on the roof of the Golden Temple of Amritsar for Sikh leaders who plan to burn themselves to death on Monday.

Sikh sources in Amritsar said last night the pools are similar to one in which Sikh leader Sant (saint) Fateh Singh proposes to commit suicide by fire on Tuesday.

Fateh Singh, on a hunger strike since last Saturday, plans the immolation to force the government to give Chandigarh city, now shared with the neighbouring Haryana state, to the Punjab.

He has been fasting in the Golden Temple, which is sacred to the Sikh community, guarded by blue-turbaned Sikh bodyguards.

Several other Sikh leaders propose to precede him in a mass suicide by fire if Sant Fateh Singh's demands are not met by the government.

The sacrificial pools have brick seats in the middle and space for the petrol.

**Johnson: Vietnam**

(Continued from Page 2)

Her people want to get on with the job of building a new South Vietnam free from the interference of any foreign nation. And that, too, is our goal.

Until then we must continue to resist the aggression that threatens South Vietnam. We do so not only because that aggression must fail. We do so because we believe that the communists will unbol the door to peace only when they are convinced their military campaign cannot succeed.

We want to end this war today—we want to end it this hour. But as it was said at the conference in Manila, we have followed every hint and made every gesture; now, with the specific spelling out of our position on withdrawal of forces, the ball is in the other court.

I thank God for the unity of the free nations which are standing up to terror. And I pray to God that our adversary may soon decide that he cannot succeed in what he is attempting and that he will then renounce the use of force in Vietnam. Then—and only then—can we get on fulltime with the job we are anxious to do.

**INTERNATIONAL CLUB**

Thursday, Dec. 22, 8 p.m. Christmas Dance Night, Music by Blue Sharks, special dinner menu, door prizes. Af. 100 for reservation tickets for guests of members (but before 5 p.m. Dec. 22). Guests of members tickets Af. 200 at door.

**MIR'S****BUTCHER SHOP  
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Announcing our biggest pre-Christmas sale.

Here are some of our new prices:

Leg of lamb Afs. 53/kg.  
Lamb chops Afs. 53/kg.  
Beef fillet Afs. 89/kg.  
Veal outlet Afs. 59 kg.  
Roast Afs. 59 kg.  
Karachi fish Afs. 62/kg.  
Beef Tongue Afs. 20 each  
Frozen Shrimp Afs. 95 lb.

Our new shipment of varieties of fresh cheese and butter has also arrived for the holiday season.

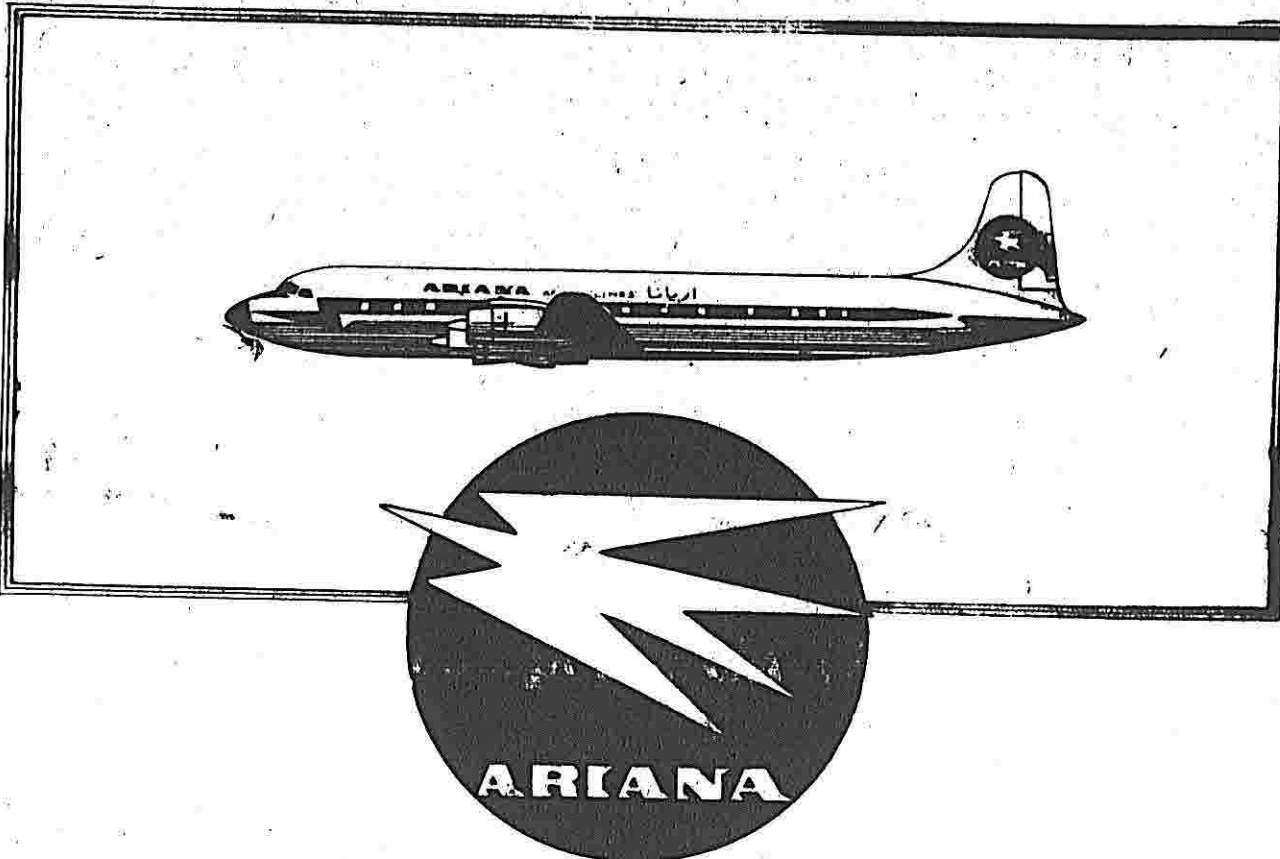
**The Christmas Pageant**

with camels and other live animals will be held in the garden of the Community Christian Church Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights December 22, 23, and 24 at 7:30 p.m. Kindly dress warmly since the presentation is outside and takes 23 minutes.

**Handicrafts For  
Christmas**

For Christmas presents! Do not forget the handicrafts from the Ministry of Mines and Industries shop.

Ground floor, Ministry of Education, Mohammad Jan Khan Watt.

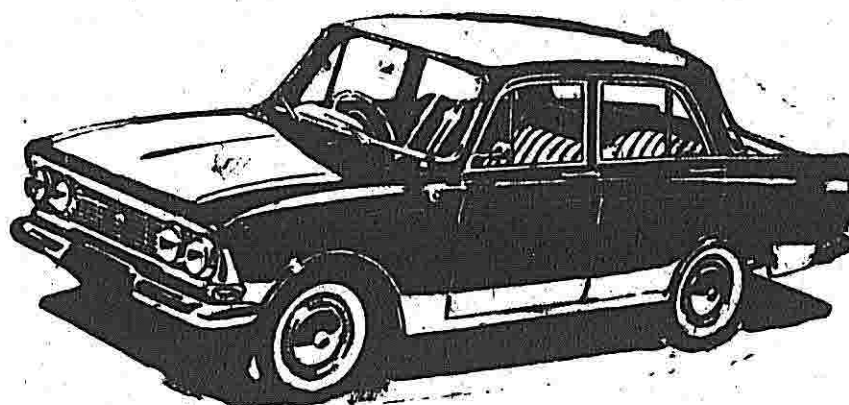
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The Afghan bus company is the sole dealer and importer of the car in Afghanistan.

For further information please contact phones: 20920, 20925.

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